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QUALCOMM INCORPORATED
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EXAMINER

AKHAVANNIK, HADI

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2624

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	01/23/2007	ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Notice of this Office communication was sent electronically on the above-indicated "Notification Date" and has a shortened statutory period for reply of 3 MONTHS from 01/23/2007.

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DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments, see page 6 of remarks, filed , with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 1-21 under 35 U.S.C. 103 have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in further view of Chippendale et al. (referred to as "Chippendale" herein).

Chippendale discloses adding addressing to packets data in page 131 section titled "Introduction to absolutely addressed picture element coding"). Also, the Examiner notes that paragraph 23 of the applicants specification discloses that addressing is a well known to one skilled in the art.

Please see rejection below.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-21 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Aarnio (6522889) in view of Wantanabe (5528293) in further view of Chippendale et al. (referred to as "Chippendale" herein).

Regarding claim 1, Aarnio discloses a method of determining location information of a wireless device, the method comprising: acquiring an image of a scene (see column 3 lines 15-20, which discloses obtaining a digital image of a scene);

transmitting the prepared image to a processing center configured to process the prepared image to obtain the location information of the wireless device and receiving from the processing center the location information (see figure 3 and column 3 lines 40-49 which discloses transmitting the acquired image. In order to transmit the image the system must prepare the image for transmission. Column 3 line 50 to column 4 line 19 disclose processing the image by using an OCR server and then identifying the location to determine if there is a match in the database.);

and displaying the location information (column 4 lines 22-24 disclose displaying the location information in the form of a map or text message).

Aarnio does not explicitly disclose preparing the acquired image for transmission although Aarnio does disclose using a digital camera to acquire the picture of an area.

Watanabe (5528293), discloses a digital camera that compresses the image of an object into a jpeg format. This functions to prepare the acquired image for transmission (see column 2 lines 27-47, which discloses compressing the image).

It would have been obvious at the time of the invention to one of ordinary skill in the art to include in Aarnio an image preparing means as taught by Watanabe. The reason for the combination is because it makes for a more robust system that can more efficiently transmit data because a compressed image size is smaller than a non-compressed image (see motivation by Watanabe in column 2 lines 27-48).

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The combination of Aarnio and Watanabe do not disclose addressing data.

Chippendale discloses adding addressing to packets data in page 131 section titled "Introduction to absolutely addressed picture element coding"). Also, the Examiner notes that paragraph 23 of the applicants specification discloses that addressing is a well known to one skilled in the art.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include in the combination of Aarnio and Watanabe addressing as taught by Chippendale. The reason for the combination is because it makes for a more robust system that is able to transmit data in a more reliable and efficient manner (see the motivation by Chippendale in the second paragraph of the above referenced section). Further please note that this is another form of image compression that Watanabe already teaches.

Regarding claim 2, the combination of Aarnio and Watanabe disclose image compression (see rejection of claim 1 and column 2 lines 27-47 of Watanabe, which disclose image compression).

Regarding claim 3, please see the rejection of claim 1 above which discloses all aspects of claim 3.

Regarding claim 4, Aarnio discloses processing the acquired image to obtain the location information of the wireless device using at least one algorithm selected from the group consisting of computer vision, image correlation, pattern recognition, image classification, and image recognition (Aarnio discloses using pattern recognition and image comparison in column 4 lines 15-20).

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Regarding claim 5, Aarnio discloses displaying the location (see column 4 lines 22-26).

Regarding claim 6, Aarnio discloses a method further comprising receiving aiding information from a remote data center (the examiner is interpreting aiding information to mean helpful location information near the operators locations, see column 6 lines 33-45, which discloses receiving gasoline information that is proximate to a user).

Regarding claim 7, the rejection of claim 6 discloses receiving a location information of gas stations. The location information becomes a database.

Regarding claims 8-11, these are the wireless device claims of claims 1-2 and Aarnio discloses a wireless device in figure 1.

Regarding claim 12-13, these are the wireless device claims of claims 6-7. Please see the rejection of claims 6-7 and figure 1 of Aarnio above.

Regarding claim 14, Aarnio discloses a wireless device of claim 12, wherein the transmitter is further configured to transmit the location information to a requesting entity (column 4 lines 6-55 disclose transmitting location information to the mobile device).

Regarding claims 15-21, please see the rejection of claims 1-7 as they disclose all aspects of claims 15-21.

1. Claims 22 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Aarnio in view of Chippendale in view of Kim (6278884).

Aarnio and Chippendale discloses all aspects of claim 22 except that they does not disclose a panic button for initiating a location information process; an image capturing device with an adjustable head for acquiring at least one image of a scene in

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response to activation of the panic button. Please note that Aarnio discloses that the camera is located on the portable device. By adjusting the way the user holds the camera the head location becomes adjusted. Therefore, the head is adjustable.

Kim discloses a panic button for initiating a location information process (see Kim, column 3 lines 52-64 which discloses acquiring at least one image of a scene in response to activation of the panic button.

It would have been obvious at the time of the invention to one of ordinary skill in the art to include in Aarnio and Chippendale a panic button. The reason for the combination is because it adds an added layer of security to the overall system that allows the system to quickly capture a location by pressing the panic button.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

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the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Hadi Akhavannik whose telephone number is 571-272-8622. The examiner can normally be reached on 10:30-7:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Joseph Mancuso can be reached on (571)272-7695. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

HA
1/16/06

JINGGE WU
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

